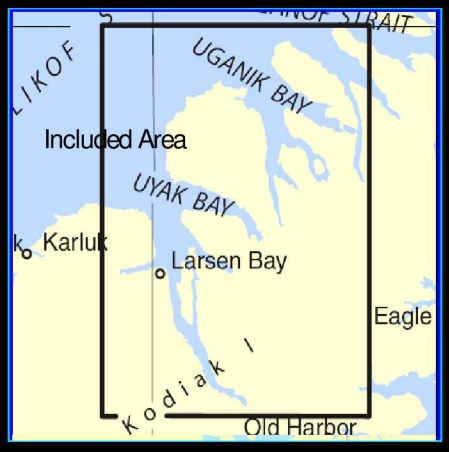
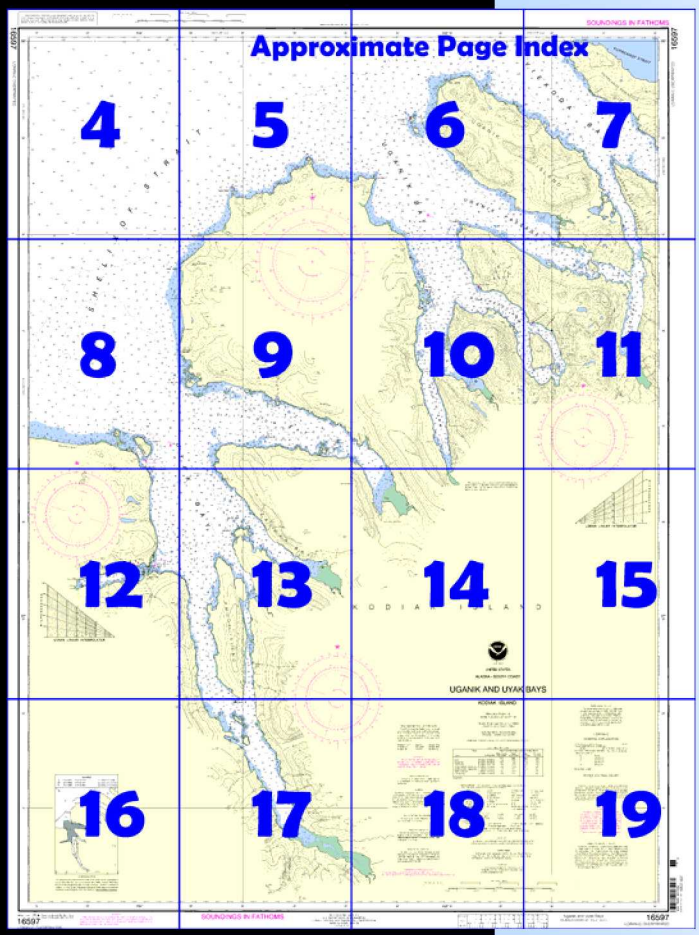
BookletChart™

Uganik and Uyak Bays

(NOAA Chart 16597)





A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ☑ *Complete, reduced scale nautical chart*
- ☑ *Print at home for free*
- ☑ *Convenient size*
- ☑ *Up to date with all Notices to Mariners*
- ☑ *United States Coast Pilot excerpts*
- ☑ *Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.*

NOAA
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Home Edition (not for sale)

Published by the
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Ocean Service
Office of Coast Survey
www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov
301-713-2770

What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

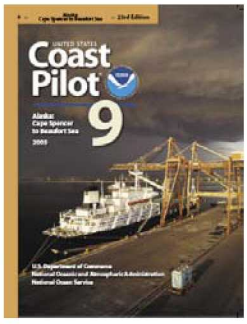
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 9, Chapter 5 excerpts]

(753) **Zachar Bay**, about 7 miles SE of Harvester Island, is 0.8 mile wide at the entrance and extends SE for 5.5 miles where the bay terminates in an extensive mudflat that uncovers. This mudflat affords an excellent place for beaching a vessel in an emergency.

(754) **Carlsen Point**, the S entrance point to Zachar Bay, is low and appears as a bluff when off the entrance. Care should be taken with several rocks which lie about 200 yards off the N shore of the entrance.

(755) A dangerous rock, covered 2¾ fathoms, is 1.6 miles N from Carlsen Point and 0.6 mile offshore.

(756) **Carlsen Reef**, which uncovers 10 feet, is a danger about 0.3 mile NW from the NE tip of Carlsen Point.

(757) A reduction plant is on the N shore of Zachar Bay 3 miles above the entrance. The plant has a wharf with a 100-foot face and a least depth alongside of 18 feet. Large vessels dock port-side-to. Radiotelephone and radiotelegraph communications are maintained. There is also float plane service available from Kodiak.

(758) A large stream, with many cottonwood trees along its sides, enters the head of the bay. Kodiak bears are numerous in the area.

(759) Excellent anchorage sheltered from all winds may be had in 12 to 15 fathoms, mud bottom, off the mudflats at the head of Zachar Bay. The anchorage is subjected to moderate williwaws. In anchoring, care should be taken to avoid the mudflats which extend 1.5 miles from the head of the bay.

(760) In entering Zachar Bay, the shore on the port hand should not be approached closer than 1 mile and a course should be laid to pass 300 yards off the 2¾-fathomrock. From this point steer **127**° until Carlsen Point is abeam on the starboard hand, then change to **145**° and continue, keeping in midchannel.

(761) **Amook Island**, formed by a mountainous ridge, divides an 8-mile stretch of Uyak Bay into two passages. The E passage is narrow and obstructed in places, and as a through route should be used only by small vessels with local knowledge. Reefs extend 0.3 mile N from the N end of Amook Island.

(762) The ship passage is W of Amook Island. **Aleutian Rock**, marked by a daybeacon on its SW side, is 0.3 mile off the SW shore of Amook Island, in the S end of this passage. This dangerous rock uncovers 1 foot and is not marked by kelp. Vessels should pass between Aleutian Rock and Alf Island. The steamship ALEUTIAN was lost here in 1929.

(763) A cannery is on the W shore of Uyak Bay opposite the S end of Amook Island.

(764) In the bight on the W side of Amook Island, 2.5 miles from its N end, is an anchorage for a small vessel in about 10 fathoms, with shelter from E and S winds. The bottom is uneven with a possibility of dangers. The entrance is between the S point of the bight and a bare rock 0.6 mile N from the point and 0.5 mile from Amook Island. Between this rock and the island is a reef, partly bare at low water, which extends 0.5 mile SE from an islet.

(765) The passage E of Amook Island for about 2.5 miles from its N end has suitable depths and sufficient width for anchoring vessels of moderate size. The passage then narrows to 300 yards, and from the point on the E side a kelp-marked reef extends W and NW more than halfway across, leaving a narrow channel between the reef and the W shore. Near the NW end of the reef is a bare rock. An anchorage for small vessels may be found on the W side of the S end of the narrows, around the point, in 5 to 8 fathoms. A small vessel can also anchor 300 yards off the narrow entrance of the shallow lagoon 0.4 mile NE of the point of the narrows, in 5 to 6 fathoms. A 2¼-fathom spot is about 500 yards off the lagoon entrance.

(766) Thence for 2 miles the passage is clear to the second narrows where a spit, partly bare at low water, extends halfway across from a low grassy point on the W side and leaves a channel 125 yards wide between the S end of the spit and an island. The channel is W of this island and the next island 0.4 mile S; the W shore should be favored until over 0.2 mile S of the S island. S of this point the passage is clear. Some prospecting has been done on the E side of the passage 2 miles from its S end.

(767) Lying 0.8 to 2.5 miles S of Amook Island is a chain of islands with foul ground between them and about 300 yards off the NW end of **Alf Island**.

(768) The safer and recommended passage is E of the chain composing Alf Island. Broken bottom extends about 300 yards into the passage from the central islets of the chain, and directly opposite, a reef extends 200 yards from the E side of the passage. The reef is marked at its outer end by a bare rock visible at all times.

(769) At the S end of the chain of islands is a small inlet in the W shore about 0.8 mile long and 300 yards wide, affording anchorage in about 12 fathoms.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

Corrected through NM Mar. 19/05
Corrected through LNM Mar. 8/05

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat 57° 30'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 9 for important supplemental information.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Raspberry I, AK	KZZ-90	162.425 MHz
Pillar Mt, AK	WNG-531	162.525 MHz
Kodiak, AK	WXJ-78	162.55 MHz

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 8. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 2.613" southward and 8.205" westward to agree with this chart.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, http://NauticalCharts.gov, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, http://OceanGrafix.com, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey with additional data from the U. S. Coast Guard and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

HEIGHTS

Elevations of rocks and lights are in feet and refer to Mean High Water. Contour and summit elevation values are in feet and refer to Mean Sea Level.

COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

ABBREVIATIONS

(For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)

Aids to Navigation (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

AERO aeronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower
Al alternating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating
B black	Iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds
Bn beacon	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector
C can	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles
DIA diaphone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick
F fixed	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white
Fl flashing	Mkr marker	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow

Bottom characteristics:

Blds boulders	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
bk broken	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
Cy clay	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

Miscellaneous:

AUTH authorized	Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ED existence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	

(21) Wreck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
(2) Rocks that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place Name	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW) Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
		feet	feet	feet	feet
Uyak	(57°38'N / 154°00'W)	13.8	12.9	1.6	-5.0
Larsen Bay	(57°32'N / 154°00'W)	13.7	12.8	1.6	-4.5
Zachar Bay	(57°33'N / 153°44'W)	13.8	12.9	1.6	-4.5
Village Islands, Uganik Bay	(57°47'N / 153°33'W)	14.4	13.4	1.7	-4.5
Northeast Arm, Uganik Bay	(57°44'N / 153°20'W)	13.9	13.0	1.6	-4.5
Uganik Passage	(57°48'N / 153°18'W)	14.6	13.6	1.7	-4.5
Viekoda Bay	(57°54'N / 153°10'W)	14.4	13.5	1.7	-4.5

(Aug 2004)

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/CS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

Nautical Miles
1 ½ 0 1 2 3 4 5
Yards
1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000

16597

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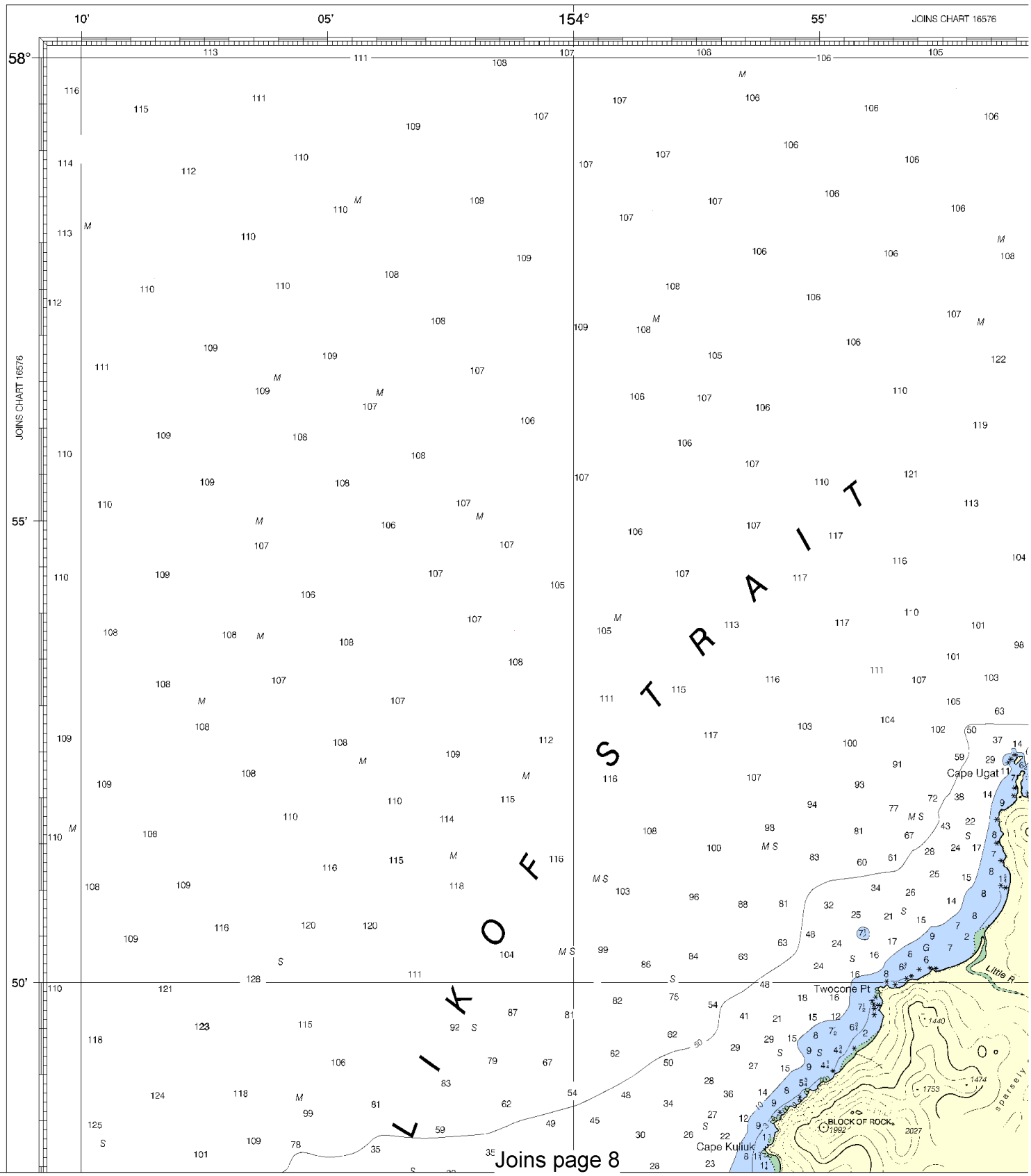

Joins page 8

4

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles
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Yards
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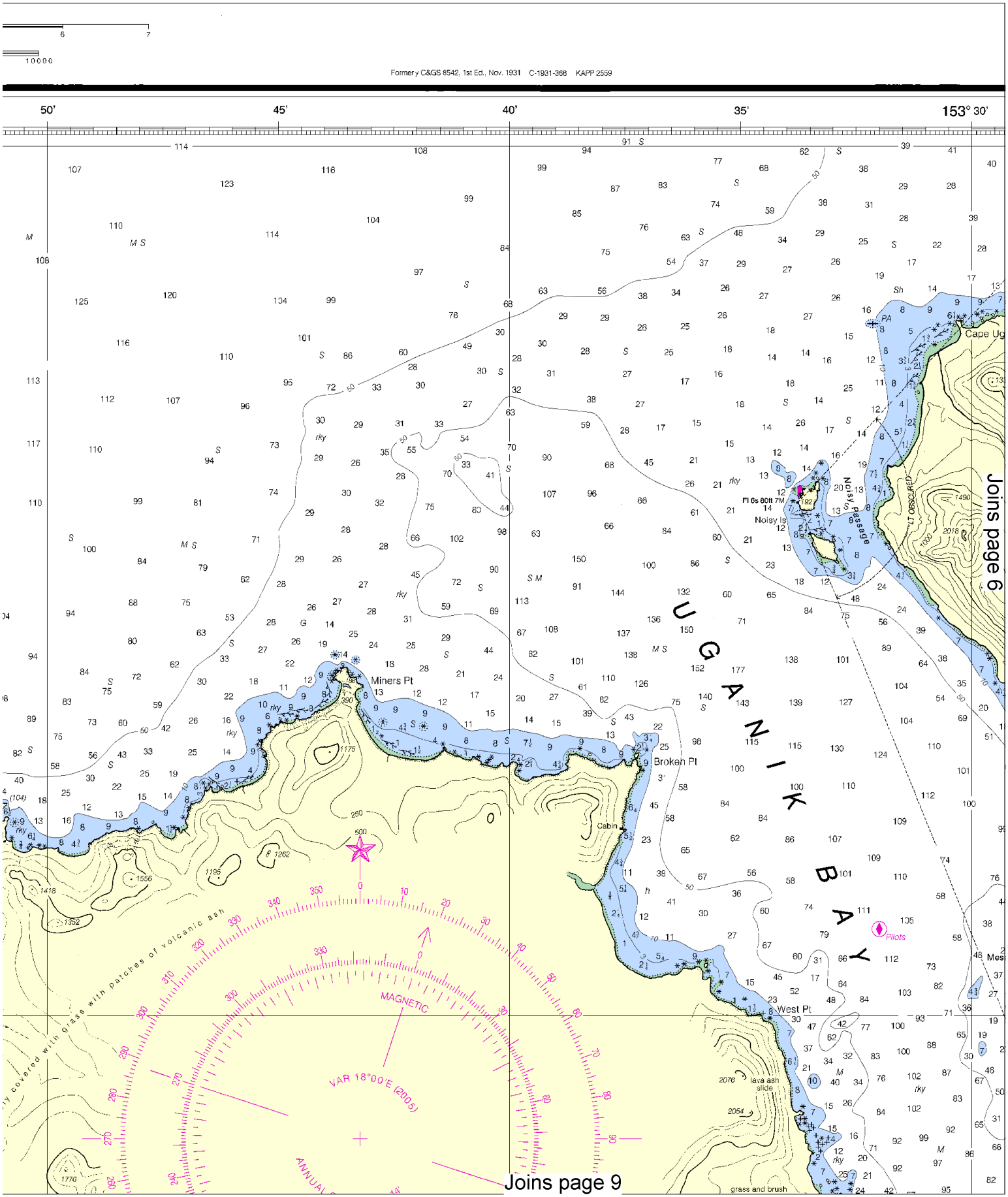
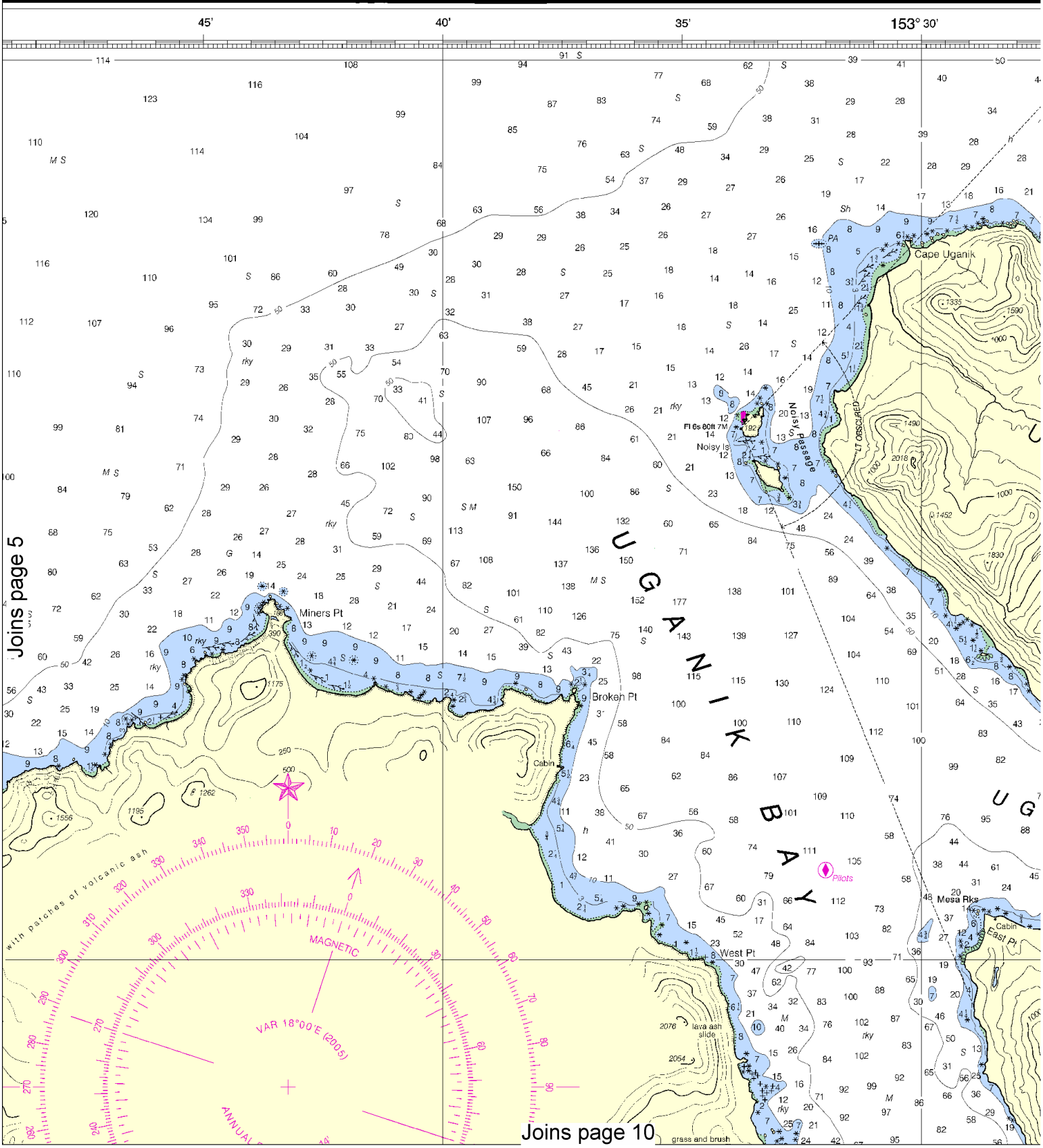


This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:106667. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

Formerly C&GS 8542, 1st Ed., Nov. 1931 C-1931-368 KAPP 2559



North

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Nautical Miles

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Yards

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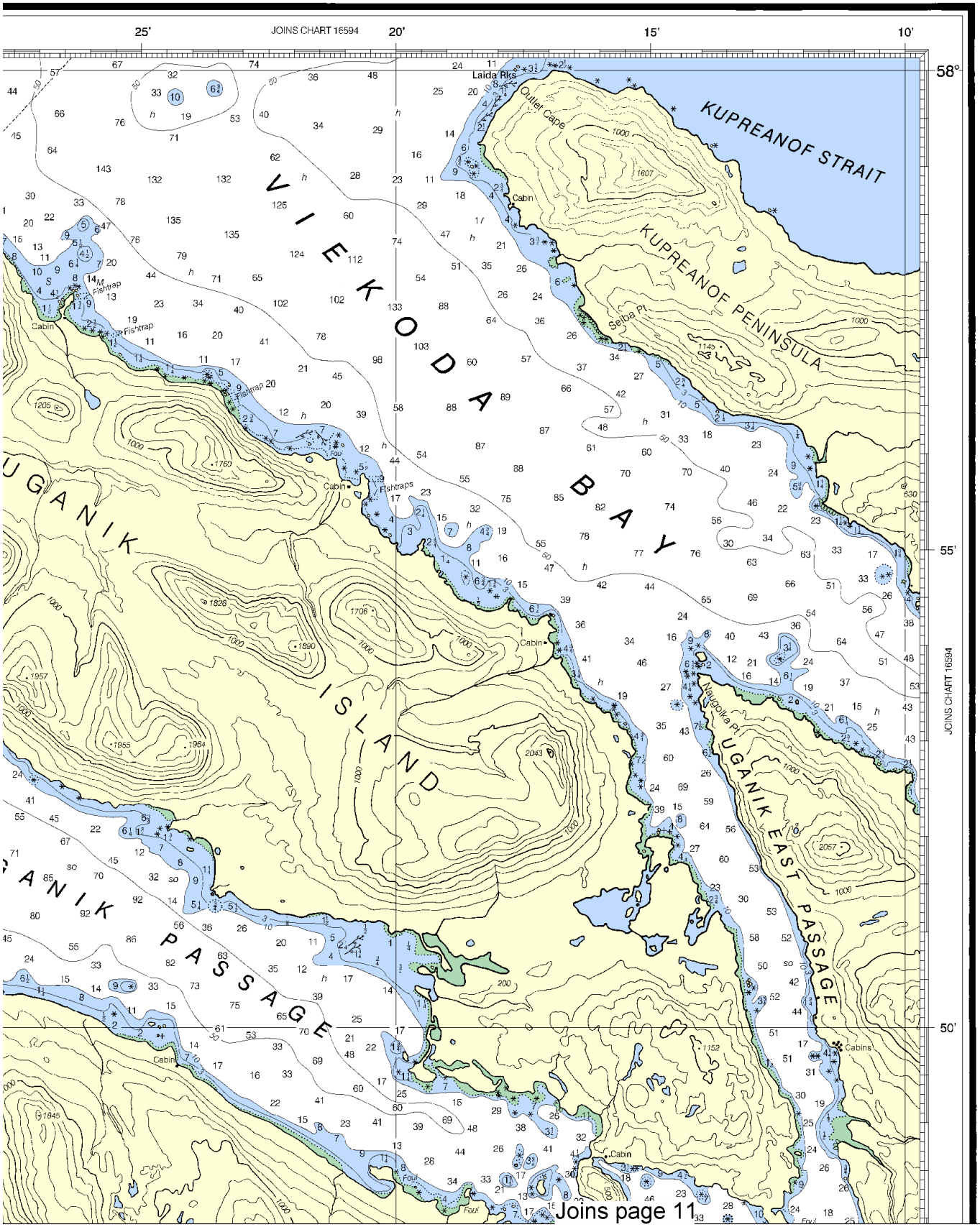
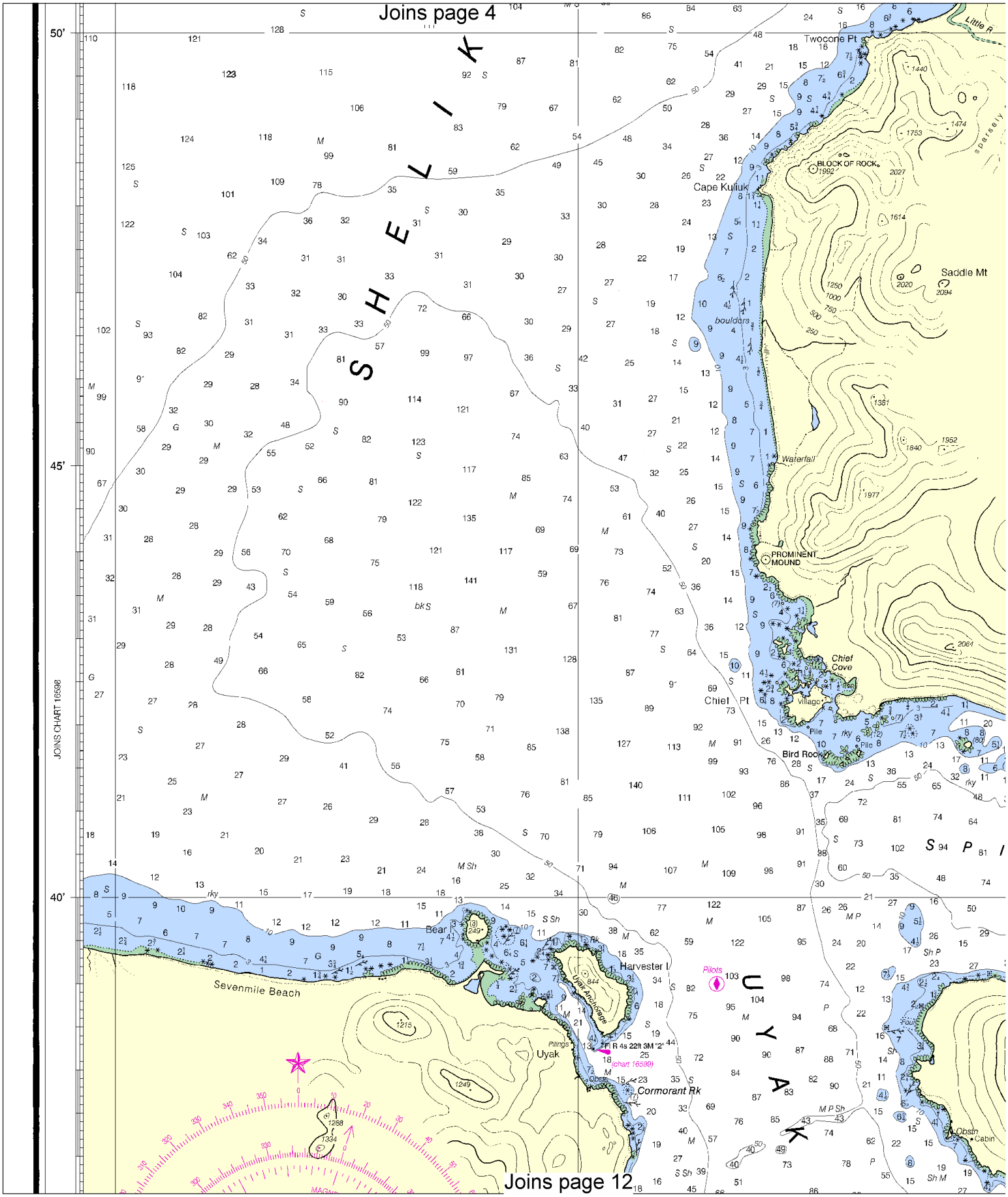
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS



Joins page 11

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED 16597

This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 0909 9/25/2009.



North

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Nautical Miles

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Yards

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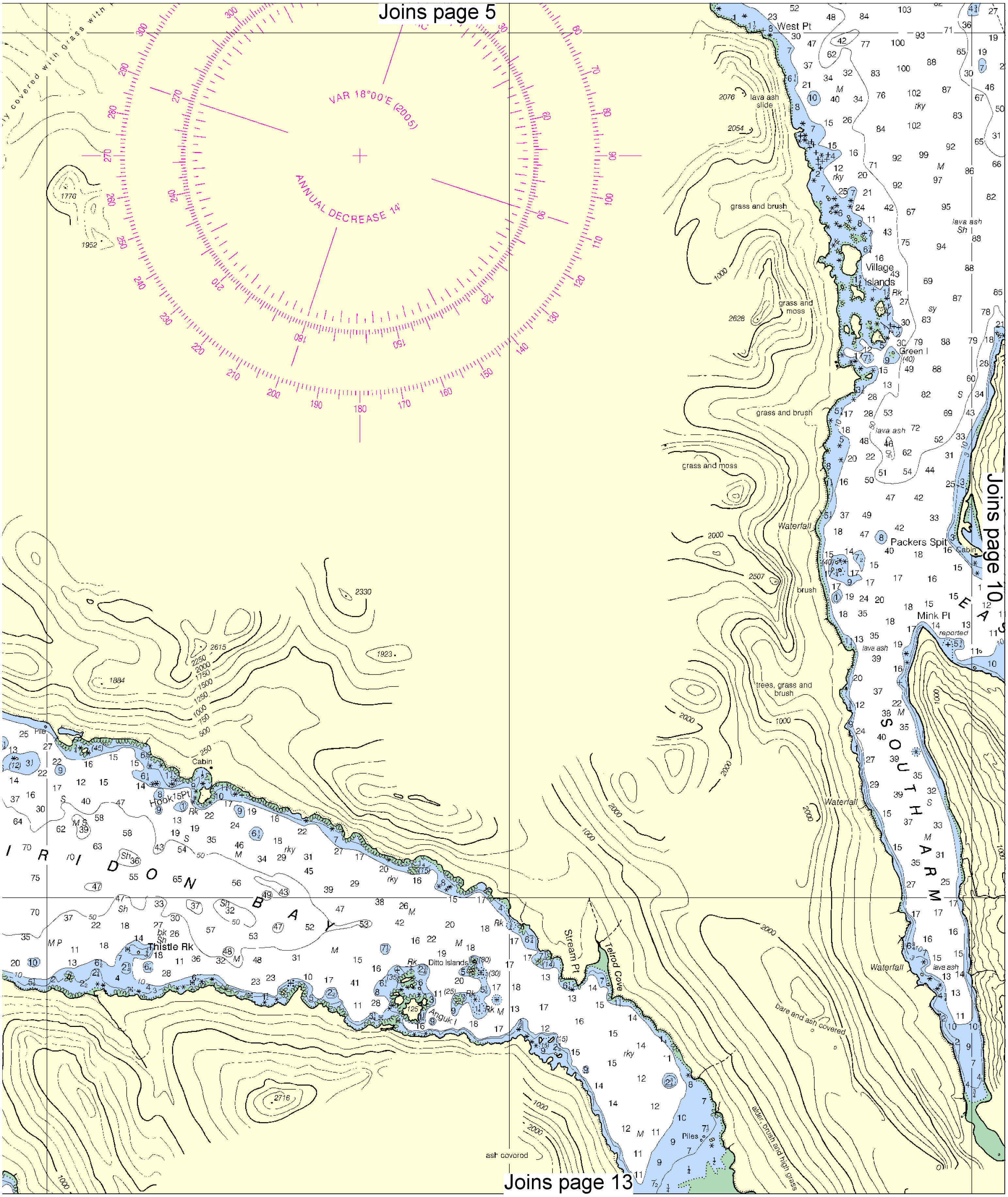
Joins page 5



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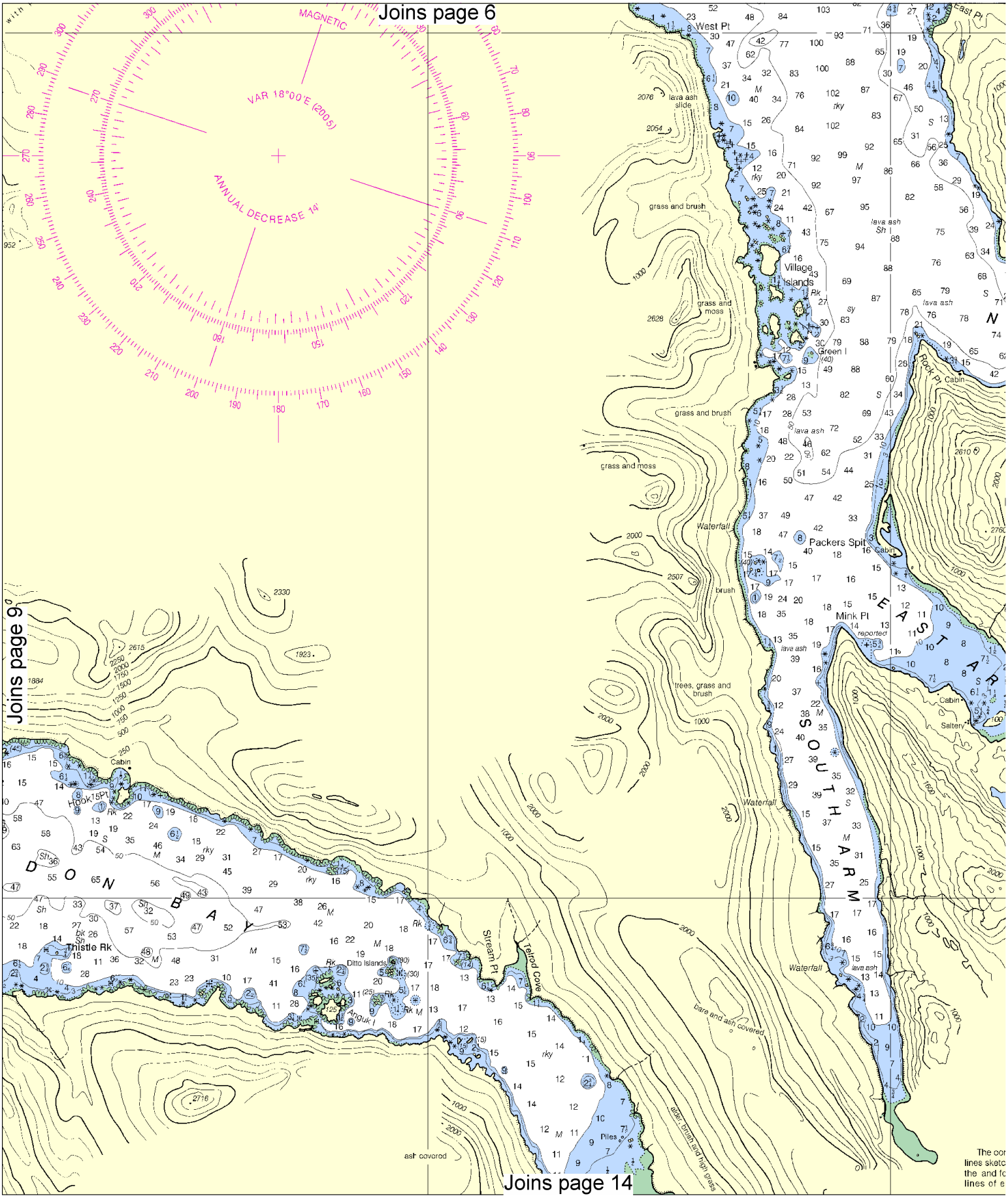

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Nautical Miles

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Yards

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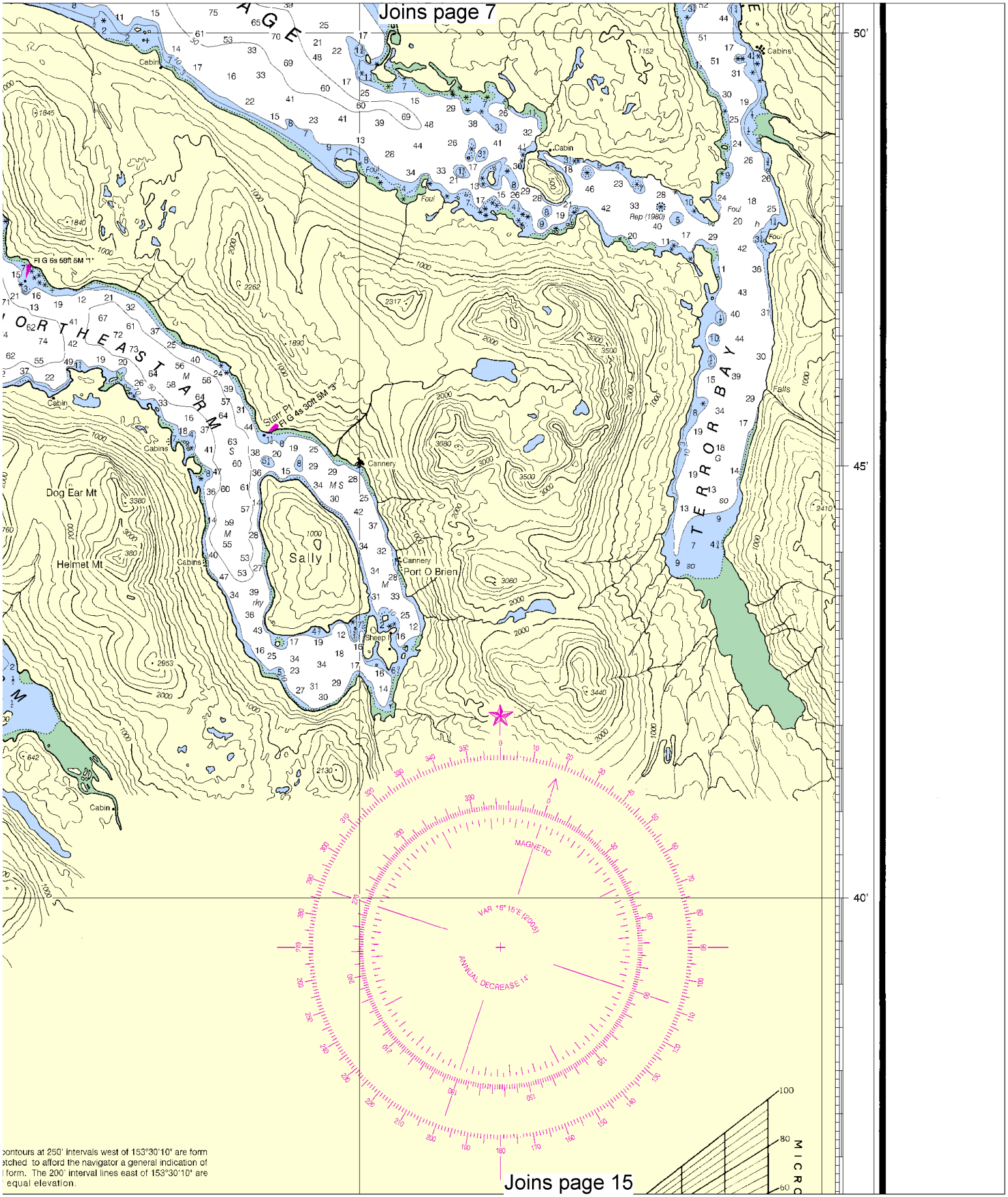

contours at 250' intervals west of 153°30'10" are form
etched to afford the navigator a general indication of
form. The 200' interval lines east of 153°30'10" are
equal elevation.

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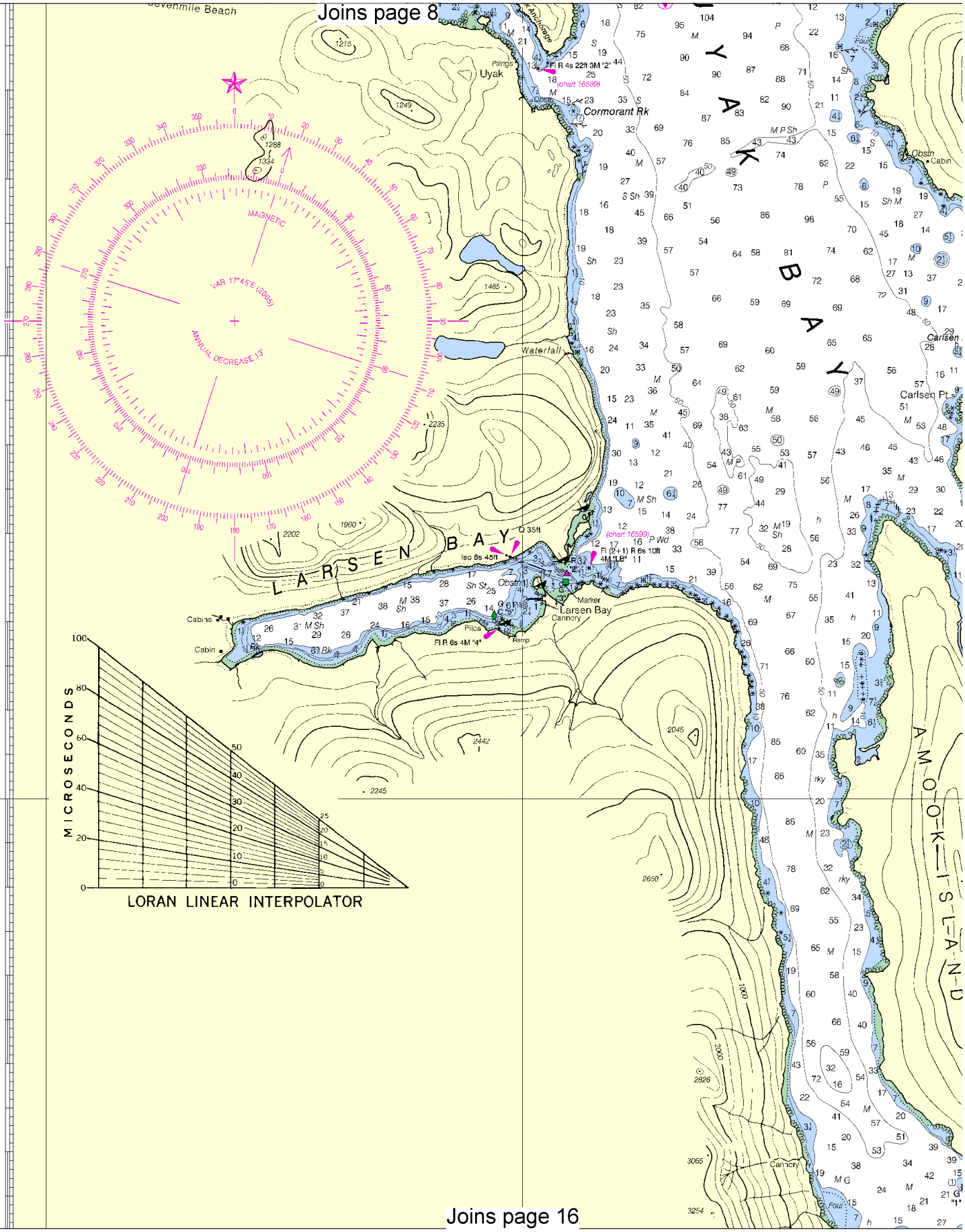

Joins page 16

North

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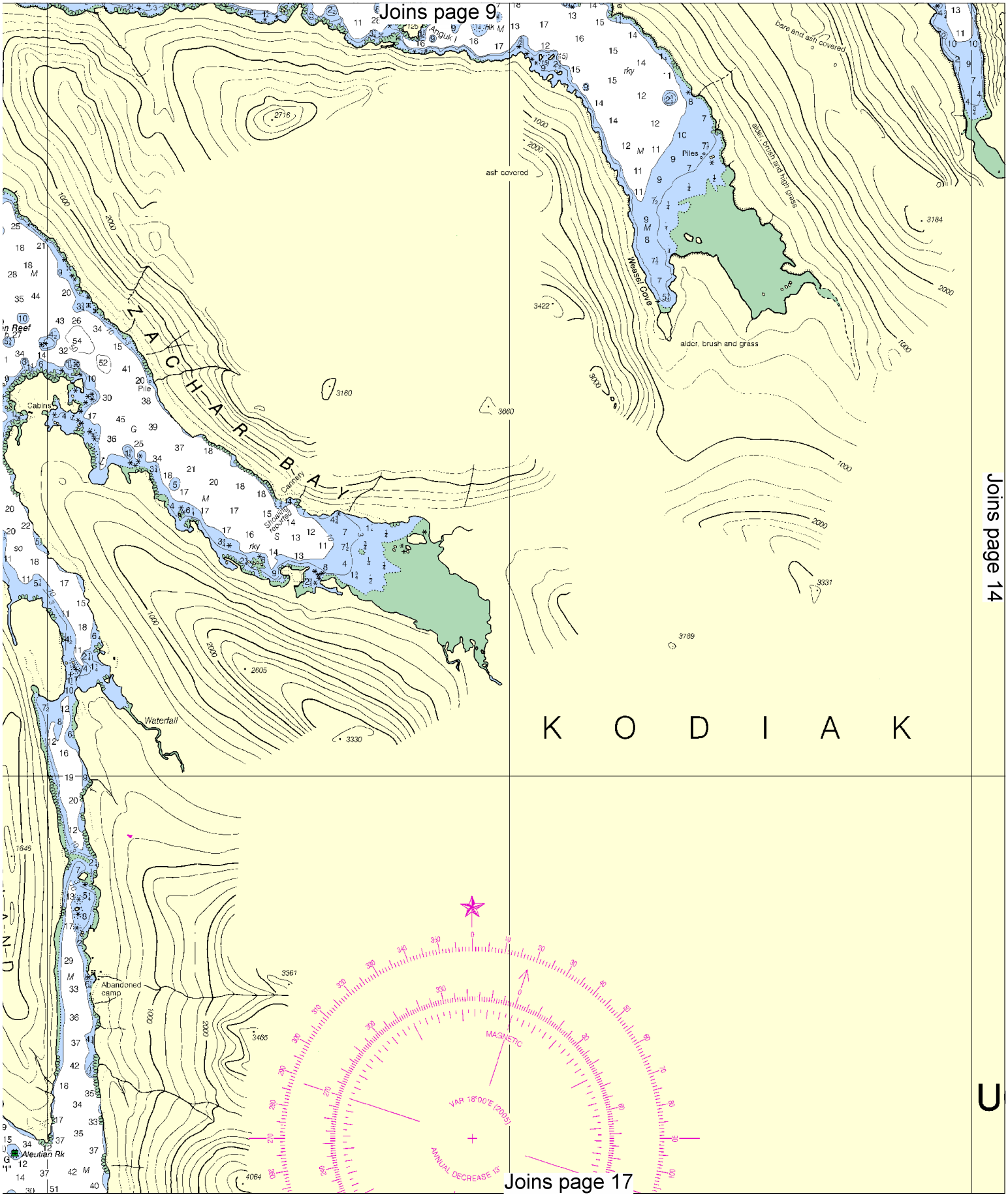
Yards: 1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000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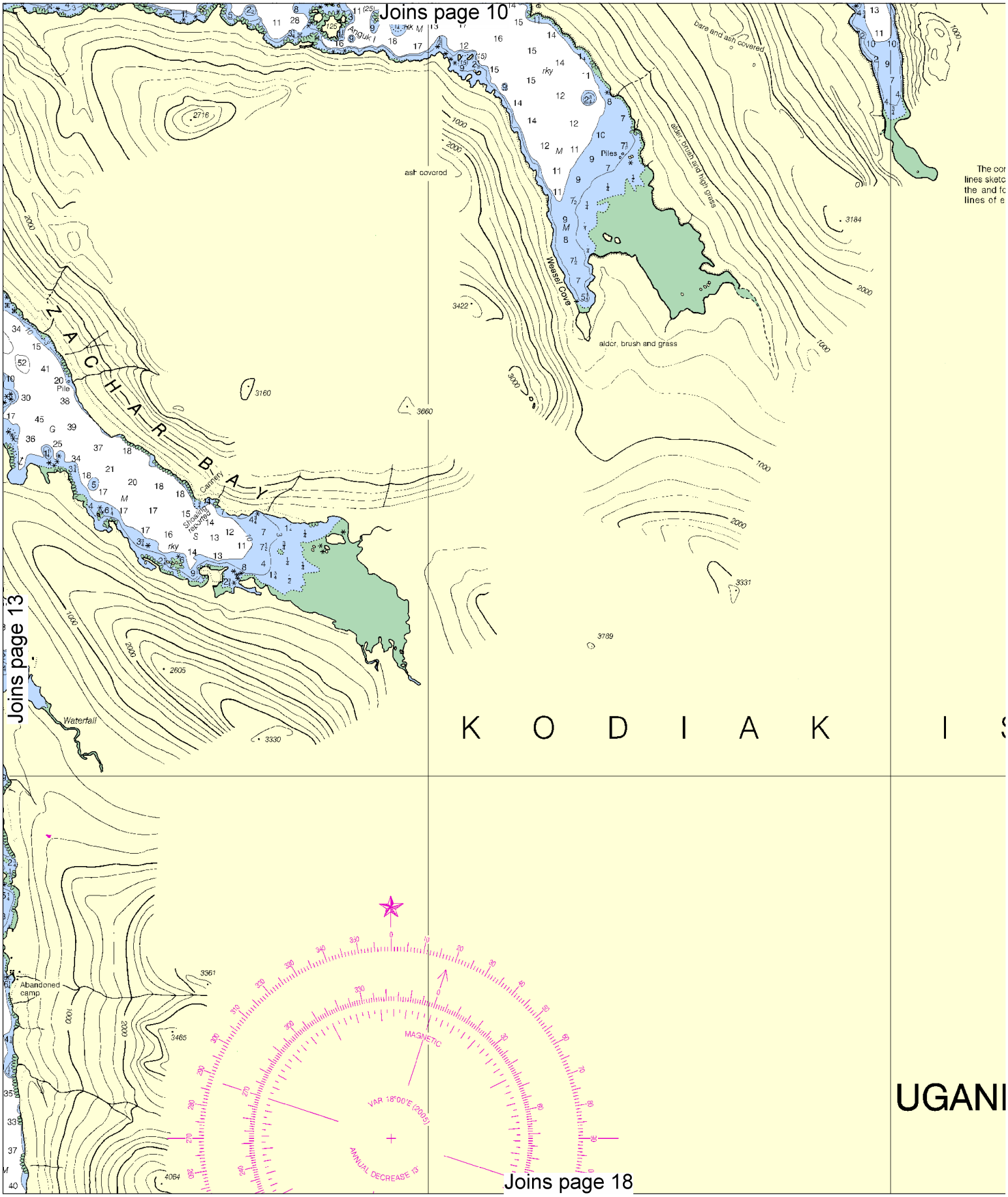
Joins page 14
Joins page 17
ZACHAR BAY
KODIAK
Weasel Cove
Waterfall
Cannery
Cabins
Pile
Piles
Abandoned camp
Aleutian Rk
ash covered
bare and ash covered
alder, brush and high grass
alder, brush and grass
MAGNETIC
VAR 18°00'E (2005)
ANNUAL DECREASE 13'



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Nautical Miles

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Yards

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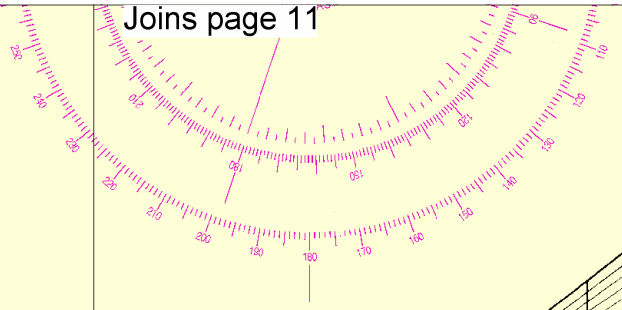
Joins page 11



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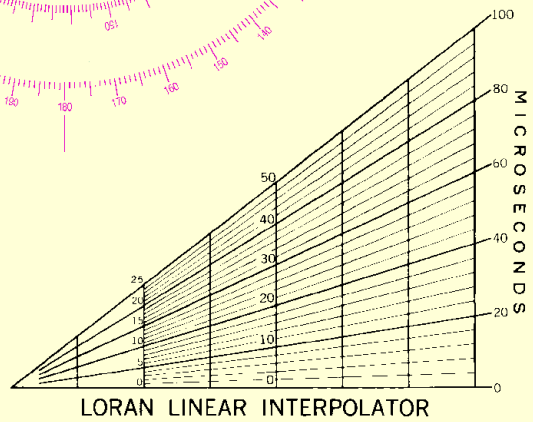


LORAN LINEAR INTERPOLATOR

35'

S L A N D

57°
30'

NOAA
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
COAST SURVEY

UNITED STATES

ALASKA - SOUTH COAST

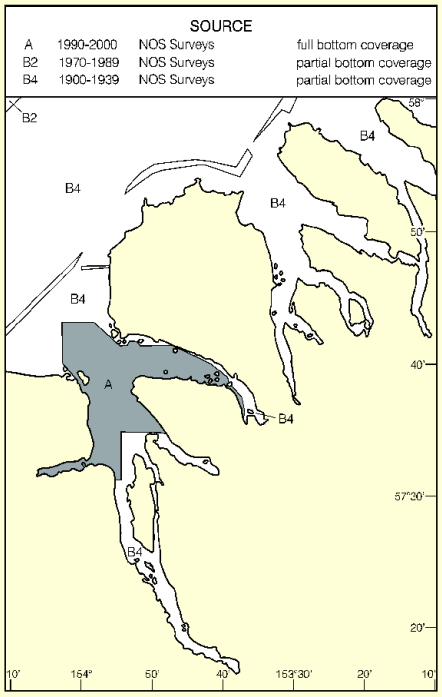
IK AND UYAK BAYS

KODIAK ISLAND

HORIZONTAL DATUM
This chart

Joins page 19

Joins page 12



SOURCE DIAGRAM

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25'

20'

10' 05' 154° 55'

9th Ed., Mar. / 05 ■ Corrected through NM Mar. 19/05
Corrected through LNM Mar. 8/05

16597

LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

CAUTION

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SOUNDING

16

North

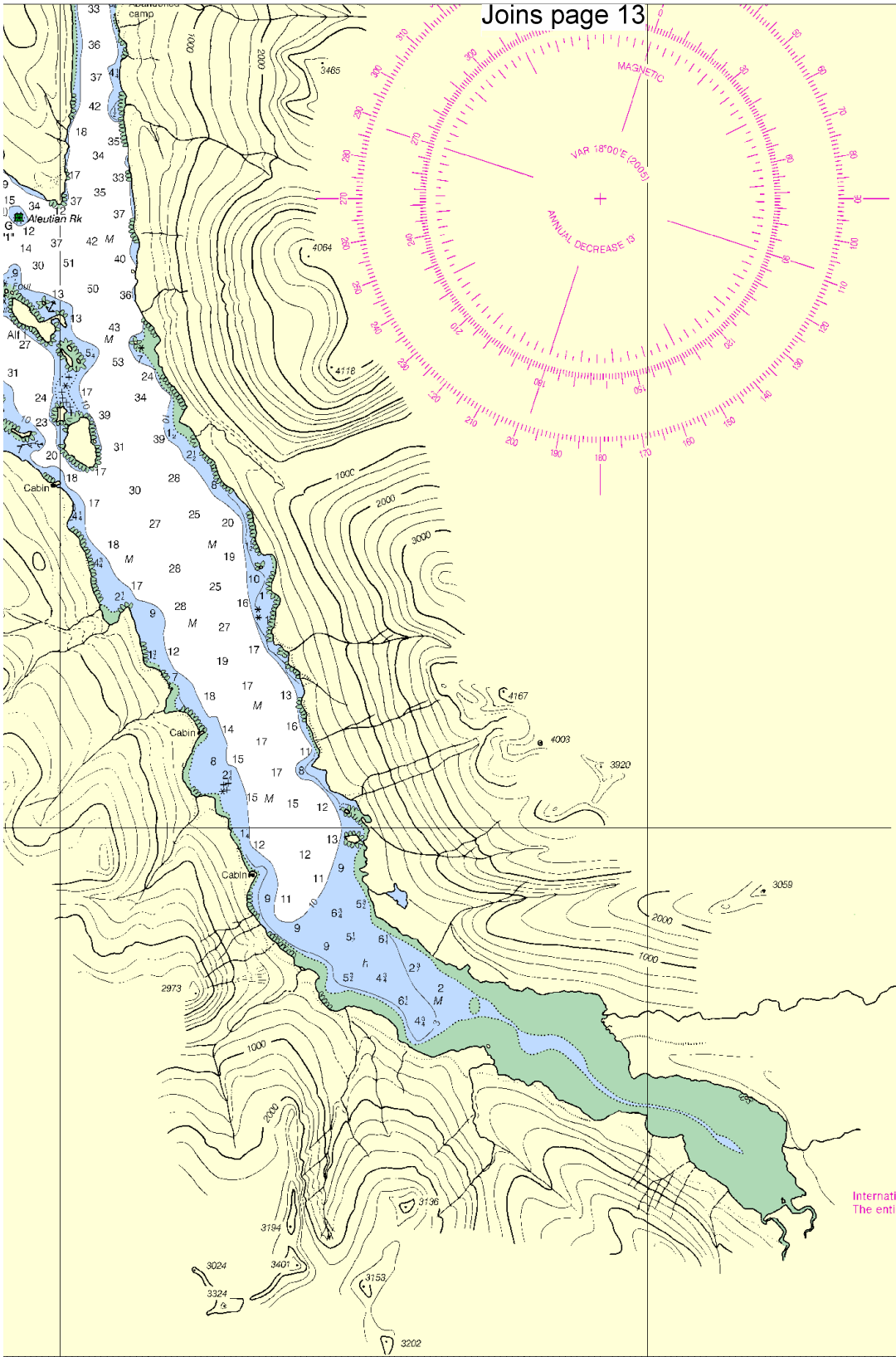
Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~

See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards
1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

Joins page 13



NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio stations listed below provide continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Raspberry I, AK	KZZ-90	162.425 MHz
Pillar Mt, AK	WNG-531	162.525 MHz
Kodiak, AK	WXJ-78	162.55 MHz

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

CAUTION

Significant changes in depths and shoreline may have occurred in the area of this chart as a result of the earthquake of March 27, 1964. Tidal observations since the earthquake indicate bottom subsidence of -3.7 feet at Uganik Bay. Mariners are urged to use extreme caution when navigating in the area of this chart as the magnitude of change except at this site is not known.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 9 for important supplemental information.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

1 ½ 0

1000

50' 45' 40' 35' 153° 30'

GS IN FATHOMS

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

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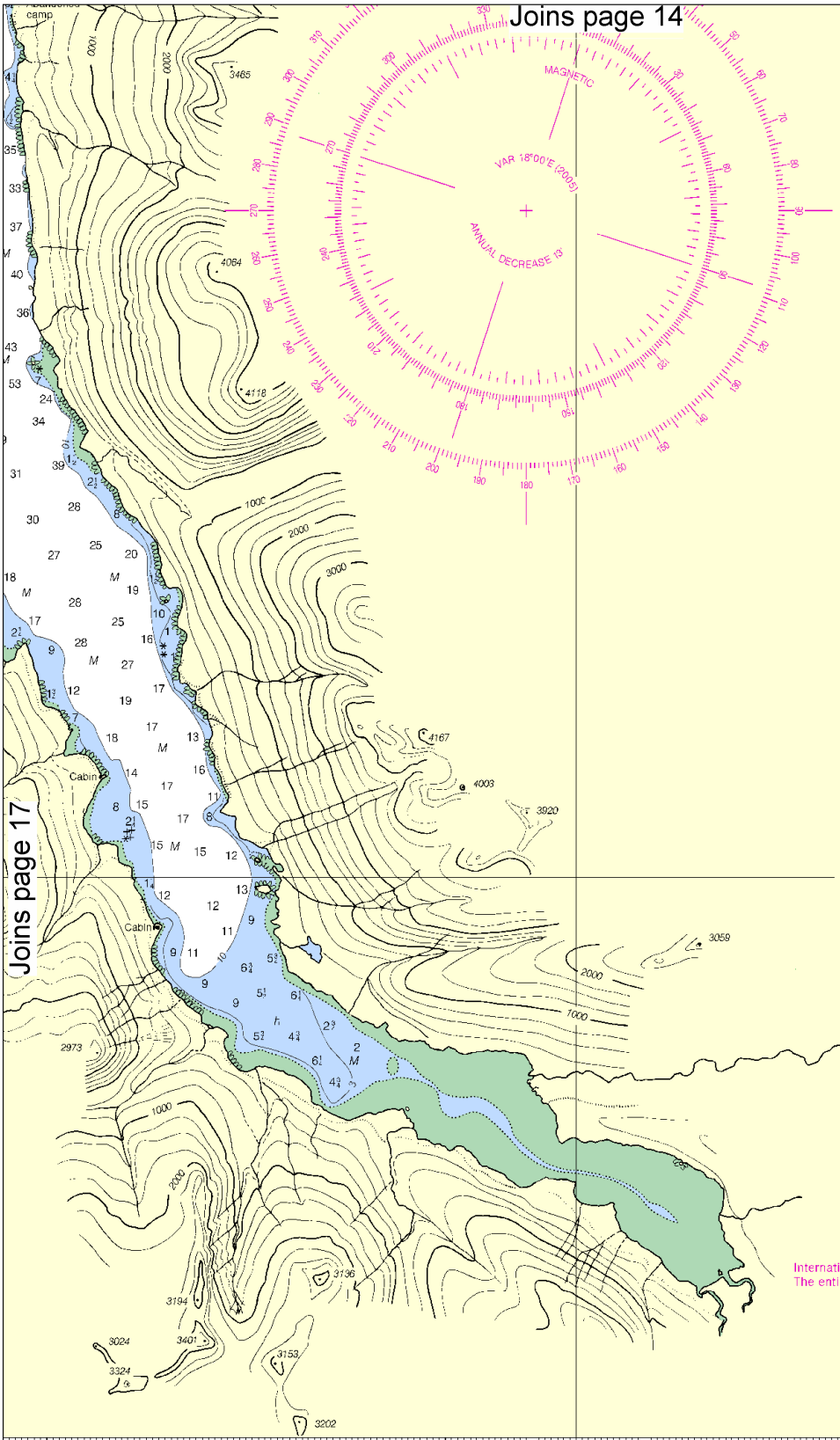
Joins page 14

Joins page 17



UGANI

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Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

CAUTION

Significant changes in depths and shoreline may have occurred in the area of this chart as a result of the earthquake of March 27, 1964. Tidal observations since the earthquake indicate bottom subsidence of -3.7 feet at Uganik Bay. Mariners are urged to use extreme caution when navigating in the area of this chart as the magnitude of change except at this site is not known.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 9 for important supplemental information.

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

COLREGS, 80.1705 (see note A)
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

Addition

Name
Uyak
Larsen Bay
Zachar Bay
Village Islands, Uganik B
Northeast Arm, Uganik B
Uganik Passage
Viekoda Bay

(Aug 2004)

ABBREVIATIONS
Aids to Navigation
AERO aero
Al alternatin
B black
Bn beacon
C can
DIA diaphor
F fixed
Fl flashing

Bottom characteris
Blds bould
bk broken
Cy clay

Miscellaneous:
AUTH auth
ED existenc
21 Wreck,
(2) Rocks

45' 40' 35' 153° 30'

FATHOMS

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

FATHOMS
FEET
METERS

North

Printed at reduced scale. ~~SCALE 1:80,000~~ See Note on page 5.

Nautical Miles
1 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Yards
1000 0 2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

Joins page 15

UNITED STATES

ALASKA - SOUTH COAST

IIK AND UYAK BAYS

KODIAK ISLAND

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:80,000 at Lat 57° 30'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

ional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
	Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
	feet	feet	feet	feet
(57°38'N / 154°00'W)	13.8	12.9	1.6	-5.0
(57°32'N / 154°00'W)	13.7	12.8	1.6	-4.5
(57°33'N / 153°44'W)	13.8	12.9	1.6	-4.5
k Bay (57°47'N / 153°33'W)	14.4	13.4	1.7	-4.5
k Bay (57°44'N / 153°20'W)	13.9	13.0	1.6	-4.5
(57°48'N / 153°18'W)	14.6	13.6	1.7	-4.5
(57°54'N / 153°10'W)	14.4	13.5	1.7	-4.5

NS (For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.)
tion (lights are white unless otherwise indicated):

ronautical	G green	Mo morse code	R TR radio tower	
ating	IQ interrupted quick	N nun	Rot rotating	
	Iso isophase	OBSC obscured	s seconds	
on	LT HO lighthouse	Oc occulting	SEC sector	
	M nautical mile	Or orange	St M statute miles	
hone	m minutes	Q quick	VQ very quick	
	MICRO TR microwave tower	R red	W white	
g	Mkr markor	Ra Ref radar reflector	WHIS whistle	
		R Bn radiobeacon	Y yellow	

toristics:

uldors	Co coral	gy gray	Oys oysters	so soft
en	G gravel	h hard	Rk rock	Sh shells
	Grs grass	M mud	S sand	sy sticky

uthorized	Obstn obstruction	PD position doubtful	Subm submerged
ence doubtful	PA position approximate	Rep reported	

ck, rock, obstruction, or shoal swept clear to the depth indicated.
s that cover and uncover, with heights in feet above datum of soundings.

HEIGHTS

Elevat ons of rocks and lights are in feet and refer tc Mean High Water.
ontour and summit elevation values are in feet and refer to Mean Sea Level.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey with additional data from the U. S. Coast Guard and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Not ce to Mariners.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 2.613" southward and 8.205" westward to agree with this chart.

LORAN-C

GENERAL EXPLANATION

LORAN-C FREQUENCY.....100kHz
PULSE REPETITION INTERVAL
9990.....99,900 Microseconds
STATION TYPE DESIGNATORS: (Not individual station letter designators).
M..... Master
W..... Secondary
X..... Secondary
Y..... Secondary
Z..... Secondary

EXAMPLE: 9990-Y

RATES ON THIS CHART

Loran-C correction tables published by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency or others should not be used with this chart. The lines of position shown have been adjusted based on survey data. Every effort has been made to meet the ¼ nautical mile accuracy criteria established by the U.S. Coast Guard. Mariners are cautioned not to rely solely on the lattices in inshore waters.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 8. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 17th Coast Guard District in Juneau, Alaska, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Anchorage, Alaska.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, http://NauticalCharts.gov, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, http://OceanGrafix.com, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

25'
20'

Nautical Miles
2 3 4 5 6 7
Yards
2000 4000 6000 8000 10000

25' 20' 15' 10'

ED NO. 9

NSN 7642014011284 NGA REFERENCE NO. 16BCO16597

Uganik and Uyak Bays
SOUNDINGS IN FATHOMS - SCALE 1:80,000

16597
LORAN-C OVERPRINTED

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.
Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.
Coast Guard Search & Rescue (Pacific Coord) – 510-437-3700
Coast Guard Search & Rescue (RCC Juneau) – 907-463-2000

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

NOAA, The Nation's Chartmaker

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Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

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Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENCs®) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNCs™) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts™ – BookletCharts™ are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts™ – PocketCharts™ are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot® – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.